FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

Amusements To-Day. Fowery Theatre—Hosh-a-by Baby.

Fifth Avenue Theatre—Our American Could.,

Climore's Garden—Gilmore's Band.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels—23d it, sear 6th sv.

Tony Pantor's New Theatre—Variety, Maune

Wallack's Theatre—Mighty Dollar.

THE SUN NEWSPAPER

Japrinted and published every day in the year, at 160 168, and 170 Nassau street. New York city. Its regular edition on secular days now averages about 140.000 its weekly edition over \$5.000; and its Sunday Issue about the same. It thus prints and sells a million copie a week, which are read all over the United States This is a circulation unprecedented in American Ballsm, and it is constantly on the increase.

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To Clergymen, Churches, and Religious Meetings. Advertisements of religious services, and

meetings for religious purposes, held on Sunday, will be inserted without charge in the Funday edition of THE SUN.

A Supposed Copy of Mr. Tilden's Letter. Received by Aerial Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination. and shall be happy to be elected by a large ma-Jority.

I will be on the steps of the Capitol at 12 o'clock, March 4, 1877, to take the oath of office. That oath I will faithfully keep.

If rebellion should reappear, I will speedily crush it out by the strong hand of the Federal Executive. Carpet-baggers I will not cherish. Taxes I will reduce.

I am in favor of specie payments all the time-this day, henceforward, and forever. I will do what I can to reform the civil serwice: in the first place, by turning out Gen. Grant's unworthy appointees; and in the second place, no convicted or suspected men will be appointed by me in their stead.

I am opposed to a third term, but am ver strongly in favor of a first and second.

Faithfully yours. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Senator Gordon's Bill-Folly Elabo-

rated. Some measures before Congress consist

of one great, complete folly. Senator Gordon's bill differs from these. It is composed of several follies, and is a sort of conglomerate, or pudding stone of ridiculous propositions.;

The purpose of this bill, as expressed in its title, is "To establish a competent and non-partisan revenue corps." The word corps, as applied to the civil service. nardly appropriate. Corps means Senator Gordon possibly had a prejudice in its favor, from being a military man. For ourselves, we are so impressed with the importance of keeping military ideas out of the civil service, that we feel a repugnance to the introduction of military terms, to designate its several divisions.

Competent revenue officers it is desirable to have, since revenue officers of some kind are indispensable. As to their being non-partisan, we do not see why that should be required of them, any more than that they should be eunuchs.

provisions of the measure which Mr. Gon pon has introduced into the Senate.

First: "All appointments in the Revenue Department shall be confined to the lowest grades, namely, gaugers and storekeepers.' Apply this principle to any private business, that of a hotel keeper, for instance. A bootblack has sometimes risen to become a good steward. Suppose the law of the State forbade a hotel keeper to employ any steward unless he first came as a bootblack !

Secondly: These gaugers and storekeepers are to be appointed upon "competitive examination." Examination in what? In gauging and storekeeping, of course. Whether the one who has gauged the longest or gauged the most, or the one who has kept a store the longest or kept the biggest store, is to be deemed first in the competitive examination, we are not informed. As the corps, however, is to be "non-partisan," while the successful applicant must be proficient in gauging and storekeeping, his chances will also depend largely on his being profoundly ignorant of State and national affairs, and correspondingly indifferent to them. The negroes from those counties in the South in which, according to Mr. WHEELER, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, there is not a single school house, would be likely to bear off the palm in this branch of the examination.

Thirdly: The higher grades of Deputy Collector, Collector, and Supervisor, shall be filled only by promotion from the next lower grades, and also upon competitive examinations. No man in the United States can be a Collector of Internal Revenue, a Deputy Collector, or a Supervisor, unless he has first been a gauger or a storekeeper! Now a man may be fully competent to be a gauger or storekeeper without possessing scarcely any of the qualifications requisite to a good Collector or Supervisor. Indeed, his accepting the inferior and almost contemptible position of gauger or storekeeper is, in itself, no light evidence of his unfitness for an office in every way of a different and much higher kind, and requiring far more intelligence and capacity. Nor is there anything in the nature of the duties of person above others for Collector or Su- rection.

pervisor. It is plain that the title of Mr. Gorreading: "A bill to establish a competent corps," it should be: "A bill to establish more incompetent corps." Now, we have Then we should have only the limited and inferior class holding the offices of gauger and storekeeper-with a stupid indifference to public affairs to be regarded as a recommendation in picking from even this

missioner of Internal Revenue, with the LOUIS PHILIPPE, when we consider the date

approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, at such places as the necessities of the service may require, and are each to consist of three freeholders of good standing, one of whom shall belong to a different politi-

cal party from the other two," Pretty well, for a "non-partisan" civi service! Every member of the board must "belong" to a political party. An odd non-partisan beginning this! Then one party has two-thirds of the members of these boards, and the other party only one. Non-partisan again, with a vengeance!

They are to be of "good standing." Who is to determine that? Would it not seem a little hard to say that any man of the same personal habits and the same associates as the President of the United States is not of good standing? Yet, how much of a test would that amount to? They must be freeholders-an aristo

cratic, property qualification not even required of a President of the United States! Above all, oppressed as the people are, by the present galling load of taxation, this is a proposition to create a new swarm of public officers to eat out their sub

stance. The reader may infer that, on the whole, and after a very careful consideration of the subject, our impressions are not favorable to Senator Gordon's bill. We trust. however, it may afford some satisfaction to our civil service Republican friends to find a former rebel General substantially agreeing with them in their follies.

The Flaw in the French Republic. How long would the people of the United States tolerate a government under which not merely Federal officers, but all State and local authorities, including the Mayor of every city and the municipal officers of every town, were the appointees, and therefore the creatures, of the President? Should we not account the name of republic dishonored if it were used to cloak such arbitrary and offensive powers, and the scheme of universal suffrage a mockery if it refused to recognize local self-government as its primary and essential aim? Yet this is precisely the state of things which has existed during the MacManon régime in the so-called republic of France, and which a bill lately proposed by the new Ministry seeks, with small prospect of success, to reform. It is a significant fact, some would say

decisive, as regards the capacity of the French people for self-government, that while the enjoyment of the right of suffrage has undergone progressive extension throughout a century of revolution and experiment, its field of exercise, or the substantial value of the right, is in some respects more contracted than under the old Bourson monarchy. The principle of local self-government had a solid foothold in the ancient régime. Hampered as the franchise doubtless was by property quanfications, and often restricted to trade corporations, the privileges it conferred were real and highly prized, since in almost every French city the executive officer. Mayor, Consul or échevin, was designated not by the crown but by a local assembly. Under that system, municipal concerns were in the hands of a small body of eleca body of troops, a division of an tors, but this was at all events composed of citizens identified with the interests. and sensitive to the opinion, of their town. It was not likely that the Constituent Assembly of 1789, called to bestow on a whole nation franchises, before confined to one or another class, would begin by mutilating their substantial value. Quite the contrary; the privileges enjoyed by the most favored city were extended to every commune or parish throughout the kingdom, the administration of municipal or parish affairs being confided to a Mayor who was to be elected by universal suffrage. For a few years France was suffered Let us consider, in detail, some of the to exercise the right of local self-government in the wide and absolute sense which we give to the phrase in the United States. and she has never exercised it since.

Undermined and crippled by the Directory, the system of independent communal administration was annihilated under the Consulate and the Empire. In the form of government inaugurated by Napo-LEON, Mayors and municipal councillors still figured, but there was no longer any pretence of election, all such officers being appointed by the First Consul, or by his delegate, the Prefect of the province. With so perfect a scheme of centralization, we can understand the almost total suppression of popular discontent until the final collapse of the First Empire; nor is it surprising that the reactionists, who controlled the legislatures of the Restoration, should have refused to surrender an instrument so well calculated to further their designs. But on the accession of Louis Philippe a long step was taken toward the redstablishment of local liberties. Not only was it decided that the municipal council should be elected by the inhabitants of a commune, but the King was obliged to select the Mayor from among the members of that body. It is not to be forgotten, however, that at this period the basis of the suffrage was a property qualification, tempered with the addition of certain categories, the so-called "capacities" which substan-

tially coincided with the learned professions. When the revolution of 1848 had restored universal suffrage, and was proceeding to readjust political institutions in harmony with that principle, it was loudly affirmed that the appointment of Mayors could logleally no longer be surrendered to the central power, but must be vested in the municipal council, if not directly in the resident voters, as is the case in the United States. Strange to say, a difference in opinion revealed itself in debate even among republicans, some distinguished members of the Left predicting that no Government would be able to maintain itself without a hold on the local administrations. Communal independence, however, received provisional and partial sanction, but before a definitive law could be gauger or storekeeper which makes the enacted the coup d'état of 1851 put an end practice of them calculated to qualify a to the Assembly and to progress in this di-

The Second Empire dealt with this as with other popular liberties, flouting and pon's bill is a misnomer. Instead of spurning them while it knew itself to be strong, cringing and truckling to them in its day of weakness. By the Constitution of 1852, the Government at once resumed all the men in the country to select Col- the appointment of the Mayors throughlectors, Deputy Collectors, and Supervisors out the 36,000 communes of France, claimfrom; and they are bad enough at that. ing the right of selecting them, moreover, outside of the communal councils. When weadd that the latter bodies, under a law of 1855, could be superseled by an arbitrary commission, it will be seen that the aims and processes of the First Empire were faithfully copied by the nephew of Fourthly: The promotions are to be de- his uncle. Neither is much credit due to termined by an Examining Board. These | the OLLIVIER Ministry for a law reverting boards are to be "appointed by the Com- to the policy of compromise pursued by

of its enactment, seven days after the dec laration of war against Prussia.

The history of local self-government in France opens its last chapter with the Assembly of 1871, which, imbued with the decentralizing views of Prévost Paradol regard municipal liberties as a refuge against anarchy. Accordingly the nomination of Mayors was once more lodged in the commune councils, M. THIERS having scarcely been able by the threat of resignation to save to his Government the right of appointment for capitals of departments and cities of more than twenty thousand inhabitants. How reactionary was the Government of MACMAHON until the overthrow of the BUFFET Ministry, is demonstrated by the fact that it instantly reverted to the traditions of the Empire on this subject, as serting the right to name the Mayor fo every commune, and refusing to be con fined in choice to the members of the communal board. At length, France pro nouncing for a republic, and a new Assembly having been organized under the controi of the Left, the present Ministry have introduced a measure which revives in substance the act in force under the Gov ernment of THIERS. There is little doub that the bill will be acceptable to a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, and it is almost equally certain that it will be rejected by the Senate.

So much for the history of that problem of centralization which is beyond comparison the most difficult presented to the legislators of France. Not that the solution would be long delayed were the con fliet narrowed to opposition between a Chamber of Deputies representing the will of the nation, and a Senate which represents in the main nothing beyond the prejudices and cabals of a defunct Assembly. Public opinion is far more evenly divided. Some of the most sagacious and most liberal of French statesmen affirm that the majority of small communes are not qualified to regulate their own concerns. They even state as a matter of fact that under the Government of THIERS a competent person could hardly be found to undertake the functions of Mayor in the rural parishes so long as these betokened nothing but the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and were divested of the preposterous prestige which attaches to a Government functionary. If this be true, then France is indeed gangrened with the taint of a slavish bureaucracy, and we may scarcely hope for the permauent establishment of those republican institutions of which local independence is at once the foundation and the bulwark.

The Pierrepont Family Tree.

According to a publication in the columns of our learned contemporary, the World, the Hon, EDWARDS PIERREPONT our loquacious Minister to England, sent the subjoined communication to a spiritual medium named FLINT. It comes to light by reason of a divorce suit instituted by the wife of this explorer into the realms of the dead, and is appropriately couched in mysterious words

"EDWARDS PIERREPORT to Dear Lade Mary:
"Press-Wes James Pierreport of London the father of John Pierreport of Rogory?
"Second-Was James of London the son of William Pierreport, the younger son of Sir George Pierreport?

PONT?

"Dirai-Tell me, if permitted, exactly sho was the father of John, and exactly how he was connected with the Presupport family of Helen Plenageont. As I have it, for the coner Plenageon of Holme Figure pont had three sons; from the elder you came; from I liegably of from William. Now, tell me the true descent. One of the most natural instincts of the

human heart is pride of ancestry. Though we should not advise the adoption in this country of the Chinese custom of worshipping forefathers, yet it might be to some men a pleasant thought that they would gain such posthumous honors. Pride of ancestry, too, may become a valuable impulse toward well-doing, and a warning against evil-doing. A man who feels bounding in his veins the blood that filled those of knights and warriors, might himself sometimes and on proper occasions shed it for good cause. In a republican country, also, where we have no distinctions of rank, and all of us, whatever our ancestry and however illustrious it may be, can only each east one vote, there is something incongruous about pride of birth; yet who shall say that it shall not be encouraged? Looking at the subject in the broad light of science, it is indeed better that a man should be descended from at least reputable people than from pirates and robbers, for human traits are transmissible. Therefore why shall we find fault with

the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT because he interrogated the shadowy spirit of Dear Lady MARY with a view to supplying a lost link in the chain of his genealogy Genealogy is a favorite theme with ladies during life, and Mr. PIERREPONT may naturally believe that when they hover about the confines of the shapeless abode of the blest, they retain their earthly interest in the subject. Though it appears that Mr. PIERREPONT went very often to FLINT's and stayed long, leaving his carriage around the corner, we do not yet know what answer Dear Lady MARY gave to, his polite inquiries. We son of WILLIAM PIERREPONT, the younger son of Sir George PIERREPONT; that the father of John was intimately and happily connected with the PIERREPONT family of HELEN PIERREPONT, and that our distinguished Minister near the court of St. James's is really and truly of baronial origin; though we venture to suggest for the consideration of the shadowy Lady MARY and her ambassadorial interlocutor, the fact that the English way of spelling the name is PIERPONT, in the cases of the oldest members of the family; that is, those who came over with WIL-LIAM the Conqueror, and who are of true

Norman lineage. It is eminently desirable that when we send a Minister to so aristocratic a country as England, he should be a man of a firstclass breed. Benjamin Franklin, perhaps the greatest man in our history, when he went to England was unable to carry with him an illustrious family tree but as he was able of himself to make his name immortal, it did not much matter. But Mr. PIERREPONT felt the need of reenforcing his claim on the British aristoeracy by establishing his connection with them through the younger son of Sir GEORGE PIERREPONT. Doubtless they will feel proud of the relationship, if as matter of fact Dear Lady MARY has supplied the missing link in the ancestral chain.

We advise everybody, however, who has the ambition of constructing a family tree, to do so if he can without consulting the shades of his read or supposititious ancestors through the medium of men who are liable to get in Ludlow street jail at the liable to get in Ludlow street

suit of their wives for divorce; for then his interrogatories of the spirits may get published, and he will become ridiculous. This is the fate of our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT. who consulted the medium FLINT with and the Due de BROGLIE, was disposed to reference to grafting upon his family tree a sprout from that of the baronial trunk of Sir George PIERREPONT.

Let Him Step Down and Out.

The very best service which A. A. HAR-DENBERGH, M. C., can now render his constituents over in Jersey City is to retire from Congress voluntarily and save them the necessity of turning him out. Their patience is about exhausted with two performances in one month, either of which ought to close his career.

HARDENBERGH is a Democratic member of the District of Columbia Committee, which has been so fatal to other weak Democrats. That committee made an investigation extending over several months, and found not only a repetition of the enormous frauds under Boss Shepherd's government by the present Commissioners, but others more daring than any he had attempted.

The Government created as a temporary expedient for that which was abolished because of its corruption and excesses, has turned out to be even worse than its predecessor, and expended five millions of dollars in twelve months. All the old Ring contractors and the whole Ring machinery were not only continued, but the law was flagrantly violated to increase their jobbery and a division of the spoils Claims of immense amounts, resting upon fraud and forgery, were allowed, and bonds were issued to pay them, for which the people of the United States are now taxed. The proofs of these rascalities are

overwhelming. It was discovered in the progress of the investigation that Shepherd's Ring had captured G. W. CATE, the Democratic suc cessor of the notorious Eldrenge of Wis consin, who had been driven from Congress for his connection with SHEPHERD and his crew. CATE appears to have followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and his first speech was a defence of the Ring rule and an argument for more 3.65 bonds. When the time came to make up a report, CATE deserted his Democratic as sociates and joined the Republicans with a pitiful excuse for the Ring violations of law. But he deceived nobody by this trick, and will be apt to be remembered by his betrayed people in Wisconsin. This report has the following concurrence:

"I concur in this report, with modifications as set forth by the Hon. Ggo. W. Cate.
"A. A. Hardenherget." By these two desertions the Republican

minority was turned into a majority, and Boss Shepherd, who stands behind the vindicated Commissioners, gained a substantial triumph.

Again, after seven months of patient and thorough investigation, the Naval Committee reported on the glaring corruption and moustrous frauds of that department, for which Secon Robeson is chiefly responsible. The testimony of his complicity in the jobbery of the CATTELLS, at home and abroad, of his insulting defiance of law and the regulations of the service, and of his expedients to increase the spotls for favorites, by destroying and converting valuable property into illegal uses, leaves no room for his escape before any fair tribu-

When Mr. WHITTHORNE proposed to refer the evidence to the Judiciary Committee, on Monday, HARDENBERGH volumteered to make a whimpering appeal for Robeson in the name of New Jersey, and took occasion indirectly to reflect on the action of the committee by saying:

"If injustice has been meted out to him by practically denying to him that trial before his peers to which every citizen is entitled, then I would shield him until such opportunity is afforded. She (New Jersey) will believe him injucent until the Senate of his country shall adjudge him guilty."

HARDENBERGH has no commission to

While EDWARDS PIERREPONT dwelt among us, he was in the habit of consulting spiritual mediums, and among them the impostor FLINT, whose tricks have just been exposed; but soon after his recent arrival in London, as American Minister, he appeared before the archbishops and bishops of England with a speech glorifying the Episcopal Church, as though he were a rigid and orthodox saint of trust, however, that it was sat sfactory; the Establishment. He might have surprised that James Pierrepont of London was in-deed the father of John Pierrepont of ences in spiritualism. But he said not a word Roxbury; that James of London was the about his consultation with mediums, or about the ways and means of commu nication with the other world, or about the news he got from the shadow realm, which none of the ecclesiastical dignitaries whom he addressed had ever explored. It was a strange omission. It was an other of his blunders. If he had taken up the subject in befitting style, and brought all his eloquence to bear upon it, he would have dumbfounded even the archbishops and bishops of

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the President had sent the name of DAVID B. Sickles of Arkansas to the Senate for cofirmation as United States Consul to Bangkok. This event furnished a topic of discussion to the numerous friends of Mr. Sicklis in this city, where he is even more extensively known than in Arkansas. Mr. SICKLES is a brother of the Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. T. E. SICKLES, and has had a great deal to do for the railroad at times in the interest of JAY GOULD. He was also interested in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, where Mr.

certain bonds. Some time ago SICKLES said that GOULD had given him bad information by which he lost a large amount of money in buying Union Pacific stock at high prices. He was very angry, and when the lavestigation into BLAINE's tride is Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds began by a Congressional committee, he went to Washington to give the committee the benefit of his in formation. This was extensive, as he was intimately connected with WARREN FISHER and JOSIAH CALDWELL, and attended to business in this country for the latter during his absence in Europe, Gould and Dillon endeavered to

mony to prove that he was an invaluable witness, but for some reason or other he did not continue in the work.

Nothing bas been heard of him until the telegram yesterday announcing that he had been nominated by the President as Consul to Bang. kok. It will be a great deal safer for Gould and BLAINE to have SICKLES in Bangkok than in New York. The former city is situated in Slam. far away from the whirl of American politics, and out of reach of the Congressional investigating committees. It will be difficult for SICKLES to make a row among the Siamese with disclosure of the corruption of railroad speculators, or the perfidy of JAY GOULD. He will be very happy out there until he receives intelligence of the lection of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and JAY GOULD and JIM BLAINE will breathe much easie in his absence.

The part played in the Venezuelan windle by GODLOVE S. ORTH of Indiana had been exposed before his nomination to the Governorship by the Republican party, and his withdrawal at this time from the candidacy only adds to the disgrace of the party which ught it could carry his dishonor. He will now have time to regret his loss of the Austria mission, which he resigned in order to accept the position from which he has been driven in shame by public opinion. ORTH has taken his proper place in the crowd of disgraced corrup-

Still again, and yet once more, the voice of EDWARDS PIERREPONT sounds across the sea. He is speechifying so steadily that we hardly see how he can find time to breathe, or take his regular meals, or get his natural sleep. This time his tircless tongue has been a thing of wonderment at a banquet given to Her Majesty's Ministers, which was not attended by the prin cipal Minister of Her Majesty. DISRAELI had, probably, ascertained in advance that PIERRE-PONT would be there with his voice, and even a Lord Mayor's banquet was no temptation to him when thus qualified. Yesterday's cable despatch told us of this speech of PIERREPONT, but this morning we have a despatch saying all the speeches were unimportant. Here's the trouble for PIERREPONT. His interminable speechifying so exhausts mankind that it becomes unimportant at last. The newspapers cease to report it, and its bearers merely laugh at it or yawr over it. If PIERREPONT thinks he must carn his salary as Minister to England by perpetually delivering speeches, he is mistaken. He will better deserve his pay if he never opens his mouth, except on business, in which case his duties will be light and easy. Let him, as American Minister in London, reflect upon the ways of the British Minister in Washington. who rarely makes a speech.

POKER SCHENCK did not need to an nounce, through a letter, under his own signature, that he is an ardent supporter of HAYES. He promises to exercise all his influence in favor of the "worthy and excellent standard bearer" of Grantism; but we are sorry to learn that he expects to be unable to take the stump in his behalf. We are sorry for it, because SCHENCK ought to stump the country for HAYES, who was his Congressional colleague in times gone by. He would present an interesting spectacle on the stump, and, if he should come this way, we might have the antisfaction of beholding his eloquence under favorable circumstances. His speeches for HAYES would be sure to attrac spectators.

In the light of our present knowledge, the change from SCHENCK to PIERREPONT does not seem to be such a great gain after all. It is true SCHENCK performed the part of a swindle. in England, but his speeches were never silly and he was never fool enough to run after fraudulent spiritual mediums with letters ask ing "Dear Lady MARY" for information about

THE HELL OF ERUDITION.

An Original and Very Logical View of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to present your readers with some of the principles by which a very eminent theologian may enable them to form a rational orthodox opinion concerning hell.

The palingenesia is represented to us in Scripture as an act of separation followed by an act of union. This separation is the judgment, the separation of the good from the bar, the end of that syncretic mingling of the wicked with the good, which is found in this world. good among themselves with the universe and with God. The separation is antecedent to the union, as the synthetic is succeedant to the

HARDENBEIGH has no commission to speak for New Jersey, although he may speak for himself and those like him. The people of that State despise corruptionists, and they have no more concern about Robeson than about any of the public thieves who have made Grant's Administration a shame and a scandal before the world. To put this jobber in the category with honored names like those of Dickenson and Southard, and to assume that he is held in esteem as they were, is an insult to the State and an outrage upon truth.

When Mr. Hardenbergh says "the report of the majority affects the honor of my State and the reputation of her son," he invites the resontment of those who have a right to defend that honor, which he impugns by making the State responsible or the erimes of an adventurer, whom accident lifted up from obscurity, and opportunity from need into dishonest wealth.

While Fermine Scandal before the wind the spear at an expensive that it is not infinite series of transformation. And the palingenesia not being transformation. And the palingenesia not palingenesia to a dialectetic medicular tra Virgil and Lante finds no place in proper Caristian theology. Those who langine a nell of fire and brimstone ought to have the piensure of indulging in such luxuries in the future. God, being all goodness, will not deprive them of their pleasant creations. The virtuous gentlemen who locate hell in the sections portions of the earth should not be disappointed and St. Thomas, knowing as much about it as he did about the "motum colleste" and the heliocentric theory, will surely be a safe guide to his enlightened followers to the bowels of the earth.

Cochrane's Call. Ballston Spa, Aug. 3 .- John Cochrane will not convene alone, at Saratoga, on the 23d inst. He will have two aids, at least, from among the many Republicans who were with him in 1872. The Hon. Alembert Pond of S rahim in 1872. The Hon. Alembert Pond of Stratoga Springs will represent the Second District of this county in John's Opera House Convention; and E. R. Mann of Ballston Spa, author of "Hench and Bar of Saratoga County," will be there from the First District. Hoth of these gentlemen are warm supporters of Tilden and Hendricks, as are nearly every one of the Liberals who voted for Greeiey in this county. As both our representatives are vigorous and convincing talkers they may succeed in prevailing upon John to return to the paths of rectitude and reform. ing upon John to

Philadelphia Portunate in the Possession of

Mr. G. W. Childs.

From the World.

London, July 22.—Some straggling Englishmen have returned from the Centennial. They speak very bigily of the Exhibition and of the hospitality of Philadelphia, which is so well retresented by my old friend, Mr. Childs, of the Public Ledger. Any city is fortunate which has even one man in it who always of ens his doors to the traveller and sends him away delighted with his visit. Philadelphia, as I know, he more than one; but without disparagement to anybody else, it may famy be said that there is no one who does the honors of the city in so generous a manner as Mr. Childs. That, doubtless, represents only a very small part of the good he has done, but it is a part not likely to be forgotten by any one who has had the advantage of travelling in the United States.

L. J. J.

Why Childs, A. M., Should Buy Out Jay tiould.

From the Commercial.

The tail tower would be a point from which a philosophic and pensive poet might take lofty views of the passing world, and embody his meditations in the most touching clegiae verse.

The Transfer of the Indian Bureau. Washington, July 31.-The House bill providing for the transfer of the office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department has its place

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. Eight or Ten Candidates for Governor-Sem-

ater Coukling Master of the Situation. ALBANY, Aug. 3 .- As the time approaches for the assembling of the Republican State Convention, the activity among the aspirants for the nomination for Governor increases. It will be recollected that the Governor chosen this fall will hold the office for three years. This is carrying us back to the Constitution as it was previous to 1822. Besides this additional year, the recent amendments increase the salary to \$10,000 a year; and more important than this. they confer higher powers upon our Governor than he has had during the past half century. These considerations make the office worthy of a sharp struggle, and they tend to multiply can-

didates and intensify competition. Eight or ten Republican candidates, great and small, are already in the field. Some of them, I fancy, have not much of a backing; a few scarcely any; while others are sustained by powerful interests. Here are their names: Alonzo B. Cornell, William H. Robertson, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Edwin D. Morgan, William M. Evarts, Stewart L. Woodford, Andrew D. White. Sherman S. Rogers and Martin I. Townsend. Long Sherman S. Rogers and Martin I. Townsend. Long as this list is there is a probability that at the outset of the struggle in the Gonvention even the most inconsiderable will get a few votes. Those here at the Statefcapital, whose judgments are not biased by prejudice, admit that our distinguished Senator in Congress will, at Saratoga in August, as he was at Saracuse in March, be master of the situation. His trusty henchmen are now on guard in all parts of the State; and as soon as Mr. Conkling can leave Washington he will lay his own magnetic hand upon the wires.

State; and as soon as Mr. Conkling can leave Washington be will lay his own magnetic hand upon the wires.

In order that we may see the pinch of the game, I will first count out such of the aspirants as hardly amount to pawns on the cness-board. Mr. Townsend is a member of Congress from Troy. He was formerly a Bamburner, and ever since he joined the Republicans has been hungering for notoriety and an office. He is a waggish stump-speaker, has made one or two hits in Congress, and thereupon has set up for Governor. If he don't back down before the Convention meets, he may get five or six votes.

Mr. Rogers is the State Senator from Buffalo. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission which in 1873 proposed the recent amendments to the Constitution, Being from the extreme western end of the State, which never had any 6 voernors except Hunt and Penton, and a man of fair abilities. Rogers may get a few votes on local grounds, but only to help him attain the real object he is driving at—the second place on the ticket.

Mr. Woodford is pushing hard to win notoriety and get a score of vot's in the Convention to southe his wounded vanity for the loss of the nomination to the Vice-Presidency. He was terribly cut down at Cincinnati, for while stumping Ohlo last fall he got half a dozen Ohlo papers to name Hayes for President and Woodford for Vice-President as the probable ticket. Woodford is the candidate of the Boys in Blue, which, by the by, is the greatest humbug of the canvass. Woodford, like Gen. Dix, the President of the Boys in Blue, and though the war; and though Woodford may make a little flurry on the skirmish line at Saratoga, he will retire to the rear when the serious fighting begins.

little flurry on the skirmish line at Saratoga be will retire to the rear when the serious fighting begins.

Speaking of Woodford's disappointment at Cincinnati leads me to explain how Wheeler came to be nominated for Vice-President. After the ballot previous to the final ballot at Cincinnati, it was seen that "as New York went, so went the Convention." At this pinch of the game, ex-Gov. Noyes hurried to the New York delegation and told them that if they would yote for Hayes on the next ballot, they might be sure that any man whom New York named for the Vice-Presidency would be nominated. Well, all of the delegation except nine went for Hayes instead of Biaine; and then, Hayes having got the nomination, Cornell, Robertson, and Morgan, all of whom were candidates for Governor, screed upon Wheeler in order to put him out of the way as a rival, who was certain to obtain the nomination for Governor if he was not the candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Evarts, though quite out of the sphere of the three small lights already shown up, is as much out of the question. The Union League Club, with their swallow-tail coats and white cravats, are for the Centennial orator. So is the Republican Reform Club of your city, organized originally in the interest of Bristow. Perhaps a few of each favor Gov. Morgan. Then, half a dozen uninfluential newspapers, both in and out of the State, advocate the nomination of Evarts. But the machine is at work against him; and smong the common herd of pointiticians, William M. Evarts stands no more chance than Jack Downing's stub-tailed buil in fly time.

than Jack Downing's stub-tailed buil in fiviline.

I am now getting down to real candidates. Judge William H. Robertson of Westchester has a strong following. He is tighly popular, and his friends claim that his course at Cincinnati will aid him at Saratoga. In the National Convention he supported Mr. Conkling until his name was withdrawn; and then he and his lieutenant, Gen. Husted, the Baid Eagle of Westchester, on the final ballot voted for Blaine. It is now asserted that the friends of Blaine will reliv at Saratoga for Robertson, while those of Conkling ought not to object to his nomination. Heretofore Judge Robertson and Gov. Morgan have run in the same political grooves, and the latter, having had his chance, Robertson now tolinks Morgan had bis chance, Robertson now tolinks Morgan in the contest for the nomination at Cincinnati, sorely offended Mr. Conking; and our eminent Senator has determined that, whatever else happens, he shall not be nominated for Governor. Nevertheless, I have high authority for saying that Morgan is in the

that, whatever else happens, he shall not be pominated for Governor. Revertheless, I have bigh authority for saying that Morgan is in the field. The intensity of Conkiling's hostility to Morgan is shown in the fact that Conkiling's friends in the delegation to Cincinnati left him out the National Committee, where he had served for twenty years, and put Mr. Cornell in his place. The chief adviser of Mr. Morgan is Thuritow Weed, and, if Weed was a third of a century younger, he might carry his protece through.

Mr. Conkling will control the convention. His favorite against all odds is Alonzo B. Cornell. But contingencies may arise that will make him hesitate about nominating Cornell. His next man is understood to be Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, who was temporary President at Cincinnati, and Chairman of the New York delegation. Pomeroy is sharp and snappy; but Conking don't like him much. Mr. Conkling's next choice is said to be Andrew D. White, the President of Cornell University.

There is hardly a doubt, as things now appear from this standpoint, that either Cornell, Pomeroy, Robertson, or White will be the nominee.

THEY WANTED TO KNOW. A Few More Correspondents of Flint, the Tea-Kettle Medium.

A number of letters were found among the correspondence of Flint, the tea-kettle me dium, which have not yet been published. The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, American Minister to Great Britain, who wrote previous to his de parture for England to inquire of the spirits whether certain aristocratic Pierreponts in the only distinguished person seeking information from beyond the grave. The following communications, selected from the mass copied into the medium's note book, may have general interest. For obvious reasons we suppress the names:

Is there in Space a Sphere where a Soul that yearns for the Infinite, that longs to consume face to face with the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, that spurus the ceaseless chattering of mundone and polyprognatic homuncles, may find Satisfaction even to Satiety?

Whence came we? What are we? Whither Street color? find Satisfaction CV.

Whence came we? What are we? What are ve going?

Shall I ever learn the polka mazourka?

WHITELAW R.—D.

WHITELAW R.—D.

To any Good Criminal Lawyer to the Spirit World:

Had I better lie boildly and face the music with Boss Shepherd. Bab, and the other "ole man" to back me, or weaken like Beiknap, and take my chances with a Republican Senate Answer immediately.

G. M. R.—N. Answer influentation, to the Rev. Lymon Ecceler;
Is there really a hell, with all that the naming lies? Yours on the ragged edge, H.W.B.

To fice ye llerbert:
You may remember me as the party who subscribed handsomely for your memorial window in Westminster Abbey, and I therefore take the liberty to ask for information on the following It i buy the Tribune (founded by Horace Greeev) will ny enterprise prosper?
Ought I to pay Jay Gould the \$125.000 he asks
for his fifty-one shares, par value \$510,000?
Is "hadder" an allowable rhyme for "father?"
Is my work appreciated in the spirit land?
G. Washington C—s. A. M.

To Col Jas. Fisk, Jr.:

1s it not there? Wire back at my expense.

To Ananias and Sapphira and Dick Tornin:
Am in trouble. Your Addition, Division, and Silence principle doesn't work as well as formerly. Give me something new and something that is not generally understood.

W. H. K—BLE.

To Zerah C. lourn:
What is really the circulation of the Herold?
Ascertain and oblige.
JAMES GORDON B-TT. To some Saint in Glory: JAMES GORDON B—TT.

I am auxious about the souls of my partners, Is there am hope of making them truly good? Can I trust Romeo R—d while I go to Chilicothe to lecture to the Y. M. C. A.?

(If not delivered within 2' days return to)

DEA. RICHARD S—TH, Chichmati,

DEA. RICHARD 8—11, Cincinnati.

To any of the Post in the Systal World;

Shail 1 get the pension which my patriotic services in war and peace, and my immense sacridees in accepting the Presidency, fairly have carned for me? Do you see any opening for Orvil?

ULYSSES S. G -T.

The Jersey City Finance Board has allowed only alloged to the Health Department for the decal the present Earl Respital.

SUNBEAMS.

-New Haven's Custer monument subons so far foot up \$1.07.

-The Connecticut tobacco crop is reorted to be excellent this year.

-Some sportsman has discovered that potato beetles make a good balt for trout. -Rose Eytinge is acting in San Francis-

co, seemingly restored in mind and health. -Blind men are employed as attendants in Japanese tathing establishments for wome -W. D. Shiels, a Western actor, has

abandoned the stage for the pulpit. His new specialty -A temperance camp meeting for all so-

cieties and denominations will be held in New Haver beginning Aug. 16. -"Loafing around saloons with intent to sponge." was the charge made by a Cincinnati police-man against a prisoner.

-The rector of Mold, Flintshire, Engand, has been mulcted in \$4,000 damages for breach of promise to marry his sexton's daughter.

-The Earl of Shaftesbury recently presided in the London Agricultural Hall over a meeting of a thousand water-cross and flower-seiling girls. -The Methodist speaks of churches sq

badly ventuated that "Gabriel might blow his trumpet, and, after the novelty of the first five minutes, people would grow drowsy." -The evangelical churches of Washington have formed a mission "to extend the knowledge of the Christian religion" in that city. If, now, they could extend the practice of its precents!

-A natural curiosity called Indian Well, in the town of Huntingdon, Conn., is about twenty feet deep, and almost perfectly round, and it has been hellowed out from solid granite by the action of water from a brook. -A procession of eighty-nine persons,

who had been arrested in a Cleveland gambling bouse, is said to have greatly interested the spectators as it marched to a police station. It included several promment citizens. -Is this, from an editorial article in the Methodist, to be regarded as a downright challenge?

We could, probably, by paying the necessary attention to training, become strong enough to kn Morrissey over." -The Rev. John S. C. Abbott is supposed to be on his deathbed at Fair Haven, Mass. To an autograph solicitor he wrote: "John S. C. Abbott, daily expecting the arrival of the 'Charlot of Israel,' to take

-The boxwood used by engravers is brought from the region of the Black and Caspian seas, and is said to grow in perfection nowhere else. A cubic foot of it weighs seventy five pounds, and the prices range from \$75 to \$250 a ton.

—A widow at Martha's Vineyard is ex-

hibiting the house in which her husband was killed by lightning. Admission costs twenty-five cents, and the curiorities to be seen are a shattered bedstead, brokes mirrors, and a photograph of the man after death.

-Au artificial chicken hatcher is exhibited in Cincinnati. It consists of a large glass box, holding 400 eggs, on wire trays. The temperature it regulated so accurately that it never varies half a degree from one hundred. The machine works well -The Eli Whitney armory at New Haven

paid their employees with Mexican silver dollars of Thursday lest. Some of the contractors carried off their receipts in travelling page. This money has been widely circulated in the city, and is received for one dollar -John A. J. Creswell, according to the

Baitimore Sun, has been in that city trying to reconcile two factions of Republicans. The quarrel arises from the formation of the State Executive Committee and the filing of Custom House offices. Peacemaking has not progressed much.

—Theodore Thomas has, for the second time, abandoned the Forrest mansion concerts in Philadelphia. The managers desire to give the public of

that city music that they can understand, and Thomas will not abate his high standard. The orchestra will remain, under a new leadership. -The postal card manufactory in Spring-Seld is running ten hours a day, turning out about 500,000 cards per day, and 1: 3,500,000 behind its orders.

The number of cards printed during the quarter ending July 1 was 38,000,000, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1876.

—The book which Mr. L. D. Richardson was preparing at the time of his death was to have been a continuation of his father's work entitled, "Beyond

the Mississippi," noting the changes which hid taken place since the publication of the first volume, and giving a thorouga description of the Black Hills region. -The prisons of Denmark are mostly conducted on the solitary confinement system; yet the prisoners are frequently visited by the officers, whose influence, in theory if not in practice, is exerted to effect reformation of character. The convicts never

see each other, and thus are free from contaming -Dr. L. K. Coonley of Newark, N. J., has for many years professed to cure sickness miracily, by simply laying his hands upon his patient. he is very ill himself, and probably to meet the ques he says that his disease is caused by absorbing the all -

ments of others. -The Rev. Dr. Leech of Baltimore makes this picture of public morality: "Policemen rob the stores they are appointed to; guard, brigands arrest railroad trains and plunder safes and passengers, tramps despoil mansions and cottages, burglars nightly invade stores and bank vaults; cashiers, who have long made false entries relative to stolen funds, daily fly to parts unknown; Government officials, from Cabinet officers to messengers, are found guilty of embezzlement and peculation, and the moral atmosphere is poisonous with financial corruption." The remedy for these evils, in the preacher's opinion, is the genuine conversion of everybody to Christianity.

-Winslow, the pious forger, writes from London to the Boston Sunday Times as a regular cor-respondent. His first letter is dated July 4, and in 16 hesays: "I remember that this is the grand day for powder and patriotism, for eating and eloquence : although in a land where the Fourth of July and Am can independence are not as generally and hearifly cele-brated as with you, yet the sons of America and admirers of the eagle here are not unmindful of the two great and solemn duties of all loyal Americans. We shall cat and 'elocute' at the Westminister Palace Hotel this evening, and you may be sure that the treans sons of the Star Spangled Banner here resident, for the time being, will maintain the reputation of their countrymen in these respects."

-A very curious event has occurred at Sart-Darne-Aveline, a small commune in the Canton of Genappe, in Belgium. A young curate had been sont there to assist the old and blind parish priest. This young curate, discharging his duties very zeal-ously and without including with politics and the private affairs of the parishioners, became obnexious to his bishop, and was recalled by him. The parishioners projected against this, and refused to allow the various curates who were successively sent to them to officiate. The parishtoners, having addressed themselves twice to the Evangelical Society, obtained at last the services of a pastor, and the commune, formerly entirely Roman Catholic, has now a Protestant congregation of more than fifty families, numbering from 500 to 600 souls, and a Protestant church is already being built at the cost of the congregation.

-A singular attempt at murder has just been committed at Marcq-en-Barœul, in Begium. Henry Brocquet, a market gardener, was engaged to be married to a young woman of that place who had discarded a former suitor. She received an anonymous letter stating that to avenge her forgetfulness of her former lover three of his comrades would take vengeance by "suppressing" the new one. Three sketches represented as many men, one holding a cord, another a cudgel, and a third a sword. Last Thursday evening Brocquet was going to Marcq, when he was set upon in a lonely part of the road by three men, who threw a sack over his head, beat and sicked him, stabbed him in the side, and then, removing the sack and finding him insensible, drew a cord tightly round his nees and left him in the road for dend. The Mayor of the place pasting by shortly afterward found the loanimate body and, obtaining assistance, cut the rope and had the man removed. Hopes are entertained of saving his life, but his assailants have not yet been captured.

-The last Duke of Dorset, who was also Baron Buckburst, and a descendant of the first Baron, Sir Thomas Sackville, Queen Elizabeth's cousin, died some thirty years ago. He lefs two daughters, Lady Ame sentative of the Sackvilles, did not wish the Buckhurss barony to be absorbed in that of the Wests, De 11 Warr. Accordingly she obtained from the crown 1a 1804 a patent of peerage creating her Baroness Bucaharst, with remainder to her second son and his heirs male. The sister, Lady Amherst, who owned very valuable estates at Knole, settled them to go along with the Barony. Lady De ia Warr's entest son, the late Eirl, sied unmarried. His suiclue by drowing in the river Cam, under certain romantic circumstances, will be remembered. On his death the second brother, then Baron Buckhurst, became Earl De la Warr; and the question then grose whether the barony and the Kaole est, ies shifted to the third prother, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West. The House of Lords decid time since that the estates did so shift, and the passed to the Hon. Mr. West, but on the o her Lords have just decided that a fanciful shifting claused in a patent of peerage cannot be sanctioned, and that the present Earl De la Warr therefore remains Baron